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880
R4
Hi, kids. This week marks the debut of RG's answer to Mad Magazine's old Marginal Marvin. We call him "Argie," or "Argie, J.D." He's likely to show up all over this rag any time (1) there isn't anything better to do with the margins; (2) a smartass editorial comment is deemed appropriate; (3) his closet is left unlocked and he gets out; (4) all of the above. Dig t!

RES GESTAE

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DEC 3 1971

the law school
weekly



Ann ~~UNIV. MICHIGAN~~ "It's not nice to fool Mother Nature." 12/3/71

LOONEY TUNES MERRIE MELODIES

You tell me it's the institutions
Well, you know
You'd better free your mind instead

The Beatles, "Revolution"

Since beginning law school here last June, many students in section 4 have expressed varying degrees of dissatisfaction with the law school system. The complaints have ranged over areas of curriculum, classroom procedures, the nature and validity of exams, and the grading system. The degree of hostility and commitment to change has flared and subsided sporadically, but the basic trend has been to go with the flow, bitch a little bit, talk to some professors, and passively succumb to a sense of futility. There was no real cause, or organization, the issues were diffuse and general, and no productive channels were sought or pursued. It seemed that professors and upperclassmen we spoke to were sympathetic and generally in agreement that some reforms were reasonable, but the attitude that seemed to prevail was, "Oh yes, that would be nice, but we've been through all that before,

see MORE TUNES
p. 2

CRITIQUE 2

The Michigan Law Critique is in its second (first full) year of operation. It's sponsors have been circulating a much revised questionnaire in classes this past week.

The revised questionnaire goes a long way toward meeting the objectives we raised to the earlier edition in our review (R.G. 10/15/71). Results of these new questions should yield thorough and in-depth portraits of each professor and their courses, PROVIDED (as statute-drafters are wont to say) we, the students, take the few minutes required to record our thoughts on the forms.

While, this term, there is no urgency to complete the form during the class period, we should not merely file it away for that never-to-be-arrived-at later time. The best move is to complete the questionnaire as soon as possible after it is received and stuff it in one of the boxes. At this point in the year you are well enough aware of the penalties of postponement. DO THE QUESTIONNAIRES NOW! (ignore this notice if you have already done so, as solicitation drafters are wont to say).

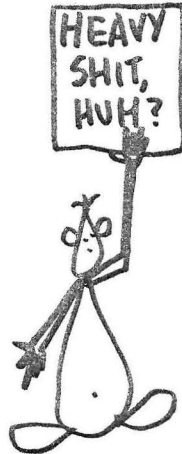
see MORE
CRITIQUE p. 2

More Tunes...

and nothing's ever changed." First year students have been coerced into the competitive consciousness and kept too busy to worry about values, and upperclassmen, who will be gone before the fruits of activism can mature, see no reason to fight the system. As summer starters, our section still has more than two years of law school ahead of us, and the perspective of the summer term has helped us understand that our remaining time here might be more profitably and enjoyably spent if some features of the present system were revised or discarded.

Professor Harris took some time off from Mutual Assent and delivered his assessment of the first year of law school, and its effect on the student. He characterized the classroom situation as intensely pressurized, and compared it to a standard behavioral experiment designed to induce schizophrenia in mice. Since law students are a select group, hardened to the rigors of academia, most do not become psychotic, but Professor Harris allowed that many develop neuroses of one type or another. Citing Professor Andy Watson, Harris found these psychological by-products inherent to the Socratic-competitive-grade oriented system, but found that system to be a useful educational tool nonetheless. Although offering no solution to this conflict, he did encourage those students who felt traumatized to avail themselves of the psychiatric counseling services provided by the University. I feel this would focus on the symptoms while ignoring the disease.

Professor Harris went on to introduce other disquieting notes, as he discussed testing and grades as they now exist at the law school. He conceded that a law school exam places students in a high pressure artificial situation, and evaluates qualities that may or may not reflect legal ability or potential. He also told of having graded the same exam papers twice, and having come up with wide variation in



the two sets of scores. Which grades were correct? Which ones should be seen by corporate interviewers and used to evaluate a student's performance? Not only was Harris unsure of what he was testing, he was unsure of how he was scoring it. And, I suspect that Professor Harris is unique only in his candor, and not in his lack of faith in the exam system.

In his brief discourse Professor Harris summarized the inequities and shortcomings of the competitive exam grading system as follows. He noted the fact that U of M law students represent a very select group, due to the rigorous admission standards. This leads to a rather uniformly high level of performance on exams. But whereas the performance or talent gradient is high, the grade schedule remains fixed. A narrow range of quality must be distorted to reflect a wide range of grades, from A to D. Harris also stated that his experience leads him to believe that first year final exams mark a turning point for many students. Of the 90% of the law students who are not in the top 10%, many will lose their enthusiasm and settle down to an easier, slower pace. Professor Harris sees these people as living in a sort of academic limbo, moving by inertia toward graduation, but stripped early by the grading system of any tangible

see EVEN MORE
TUNA p. 8

More Critique

The more complete is the response by students, the more thoroughgoing, judicious and specific can be the resulting critiques. We are all curious to see how the faculty can fare in the detailed scrutiny which they so richly deserve. Fill out the forms now so that your (safely anonymous) voice can be heard and your views considered.

--J.J.S.

WHAT'S COMING DOWN IN THE COURTS

I. Smoking

A challenge to the 1969 Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act of 1969 on First Amendment grounds has proved unsuccessful. The Act prohibits the advertising of cigarettes "on any medium of electronic communication subject to the Federal Communications Commission." The court held that the challengers had lost no right to speak; they had only lost the right to collect revenue from others for broadcasting their commercial messages. To substantiate the holding, the court noted that nothing in the Act precludes the challengers from stating their own points of view on any aspect of the cigarette smoking question. A vigorous dissent argued, however, that "cigarette advertising implicitly states a position on a matter of public controversy." Therefore the Act has "suppressed the ventilation of these issues on the country's most persuasive communication vehicle -- the electronic media." Capitol Broadcasting v. Mitchell
USDC Dist Cal (three judge court)
40 L.W.2219

II. Press

The historic Caldwell Case dealing with the First Amendment rights of newspaper reporters seems to have been limited by a U.S. District Court in Massachusetts. A prominent international lawyer, journalist, and critic of the war in Indo China was subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury investigating the release of the "Pentagon Papers." The lawyer-reporter-critic sought to squash the subpoena on the grounds that if forced to testify before the grand jury, he would lose many highly-placed sources of "leaks" of confidential information just as Caldwell would have been cut off from his sources of information -- Black Panther members. But the court held that the danger of loss of information present in Caldwell was not present in the case at hand. The court found that members of the Black Panther Party are "persons often lacking in education and sophistication whose distrust of Government is well known"; thus,

their fear of harassment and prosecution would cause them to cease their informing activities. But in this case, the informers are "highly trained and sophisticated individuals"; therefore, they will undoubtedly continue to "leak" information after the grand jury investigation with no fear of harassment or prosecution. U.S. v. Doe (In re Falk), 10/14/71, 40 L.W.2220

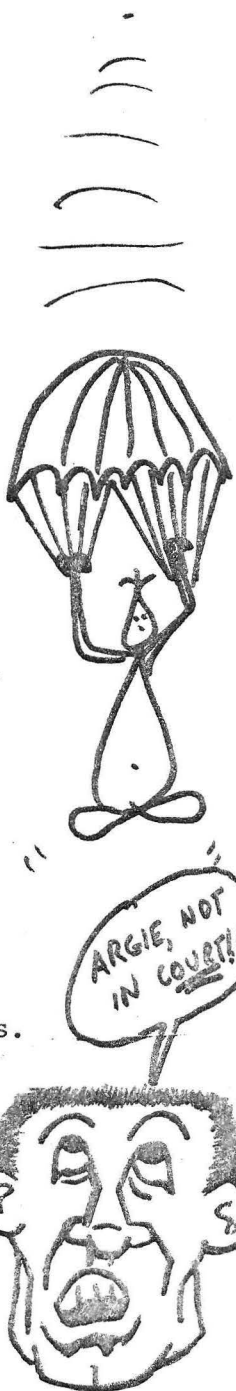
III. Schools

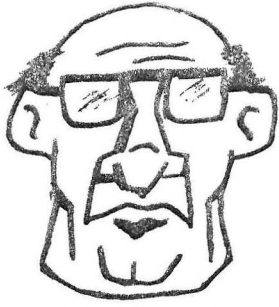
Another school financing scheme based on local property taxes bit the dust last week thanks to the U.S. District Court for Minnesota. Following the lead of the California Supreme Court, the Minnesota Court found such financing to be a violation of the Equal Protection Clause. The court found that local property tax financing makes spending for each student dependent on the particular district's wealth in violation of requisite "fiscal neutrality." The court assumed a high correlation between per pupil expenditure and the quality of education. Finding both a "fundamental interest" and a "suspect classification" at issue in the case, the court insisted on a compelling state interest to justify the discrimination. Finding none, the court concluded the financing plan was unconstitutionally discriminatory.

Van Pusartz v. Hatfield, 10/21/71
40 L.W.20228.

IV. Marriage

A state can deny a marriage license to two males, according to the Minnesota Supreme Court. The Court construed the Minnesota statute authorizing marriage to authorize only marriage between men and women. The court rejected the contention that marriage was a "fundamental right" and found the statutory limitation to only couples of opposite sex neither irrational nor invidiously discriminatory. The court said, "The institution of marriage as a union of man and woman, uniquely involving the





WHO DEFENDS 'U'

Counsel for the University of Michigan is the University Attorney's Office, and indeed it is sole counsel for all legal problems. According to Roderick Daane, General Counsel, situations in which outside law personnel handle University business are rare. Only the part-time attorney hired by the student services office for student problems, and the firm arguing the so-called university autonomy suit on behalf of Michigan, Michigan State, and Wayne State are not affiliated with the U Attorney's Office.

The work undertaken by the Office is quite diverse, extending to all contract-making, labor disputes, civil rights challenges, and University policy matters, such as defense of non-resident tuition schemes. A suit against this policy was just recently thrown out of U.S. District Court on Mr. Daane's motion asserting lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. Another major segment of work involves estates and trusts whose beneficiary is the University. "Collection work" so to speak, on the grants is mixed in with the practice of advising grantors about taxes and probate.

Recently, RG publicized an opening in the U Attorney's Office normal staff of three plus general counsel. And in a letter from Mr. Daane to the Women Law Students Organization printed in the October 8th RG it was stated in regard to affirmative action toward hiring women or minorities to fill positions, "because of the relatively small size of this office it does not seem necessary or appropriate to unduly formalize a procedure for filling vacancies, but I will of course welcome inquiry by women and minority group applicants . . ." However, with

the Office existing as essentially the sole source of legal advice for the university community, it would seem that the input of a qualified woman or minority lawyer in the Office is rather more valuable than avoiding the minor inconvenience of broad search and selection.

In the past staff attorneys have had at least five years experience before starting, from the records of George Carver, Assistant Manager for Compensation in the Personnel Office. Mr. Carver says, however, that recent graduates with a background in labor law for instance, would be favored for positions, as well as those who have had some experience in another university's legal department. While experienced lawyers have commanded \$15 - 25,000 in the Office, recent graduates salaries would start around \$10 - 15,000 depending on education and experience. Since U Attorney positions are unclassified much as academic faculty are, Carver indicates that knowledge of the law in the areas enumerated above in the summary of U Attorney work constitutes as good a job description as is available, for the purpose of judging one's qualifications.

-- M.G.S.



[Ed. note- Acting on the assumption that few people even here know much about I.F.Stone, we excerpt here his remarks of 11/1 re: Nixon's S.Ct. appointees. Get to know Izzy Stone through his Bi-Weekly Newsletter. He's not the mined-out "old leftist" the talk-show mongers say he is.]

I. F. Stone's Bi-Weekly

4420 29th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

Nixon never runs out of tricks. In his TV address announcing the appointments, he said the two men were conservatives "but only in a judicial, not a political sense," as if innocently unaware that Rehnquist is a Goldwater Republican and Powell a Byrd Democrat! Powell and Rehnquist are only more polished specimens of the type Nixon has been seeking. Their greater legal ability may make them more effective instruments of Nixon's desire to undo the work of the Warren court.

Powell is no hill-billy bigot like Byrd; white supremacy has been maintained in Virginia by more gentlemanly methods. But Powell will take to the high bench all the prejudices of the upper class and the standard model corporation lawyer. These are displayed in his article in the October issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, "Civil Liberties Repression: Fact or Fiction?" He writes of "a mindless campaign against the FBI," and of "the outcry against wire-tapping" as "a tempest in a teapot." He sees (after the Pentagon Papers!) "no prior restraint of any publication, except possibly in flagrant breaches of national security." He declares there is "no significant threat to individual freedom in this country by law enforcement" and dismisses "the plot" against Black Panthers, the indictment of the Berrigans, the forthcoming trial of Angela Davis, and the mass arrests during the Mayday riots" as "examples ritualistically cited." (Will he disqualify himself in these cases if on the high bench?) He calls the charge of repression an attempt "to brainwash our youth" by Leftist elements working in close collaboration "with foreign Communist enemies." This is the cold war mentality Nixon himself is making obsolete.

Rehnquist, after a year as law clerk with Mr. Justice Jackson in 1953, first came to public attention when *U.S. News & World Report* (December 1957) published an interview in which he pictured the Justices of the Supreme Court as cat's-paws of Leftist law clerks. This pandered to the paranoid view of the Warren court. He entered the Justice Department under Nixon as a protégé of Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst, another Goldwater Republican from Phoenix, who marked his own debut in office by telling an interviewer (Elizabeth Drew in the *Atlantic Monthly*, May 1969), "If people demonstrate in a manner that interferes with others, they should be rounded up and put in a detention camp." Rehnquist soon matched this with a similar unwary but revealing statement, "law and order will be preserved at whatever cost to individual liberties and rights." These were the principles applied to the May Day demonstrators, when newsmen, doctors and nurses were swept up along with ordinary passersby, treated with indiscriminate bru-

tality, and held incommunicado for hours in a makeshift stadium, detention camp style. Rehnquist later aroused Senator Kennedy's anger by describing this blandly as "modified martial law," a phrase which could serve to cover any kind of kind of high-handed police action.

Nixon's own feeble capacity as a constitutional lawyer was on display in his TV address on the Powell and Rehnquist nominations. A first year student at law school would blush at such shallow and insipid presentation of what the court does in interpreting the Constitution. His vulgar description of the Court as "the fastest track" in town was matched by the bad taste with which Nixon managed several times to pat himself on the back as a lawyer and Supreme Court pleader; he takes time out for his own commercials. The fallacies implicit in the Nixon address would make a good beginning for an introductory course in constitutional law. Nixon said we need Judges who will just strictly apply the Constitution and not "twist or bend" it to read their own views into the law. No President has read the Constitution less strictly. From the Cambodian invasion to the price-wage freeze, Nixon himself has twisted and bent the Constitution into a shape the Framers would have found unrecognizable. His attack on the Warren Court springs from its consistently strict interpretation of the First amendment in protecting civil liberties and of the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth amendments in protecting the rights of the accused against lawless conduct by the police. Nixon wants judges who will read the ancient safeguards as loosely as possible.



11-10-71 **hmm...**

Dear RG Editor:

My cronies and I decided the other day that what this Law School really needs is a little *aggiornamento*! (Ah - those hot latin phrases!)

The idea struck us, remarkably enough, during one of the very learning spasms (also called freshmen classes) that prompted the whole idea.

All of which is to say that some of us are none too satisfied with our education here. (My favorite law prof says that one is perennial, soon to join death, taxes and constipation among the venerated complaints.)

Whatever, I thought I would tell you about it first because it also dawned on me that you might be interested in the subject -- a bit like Ann Landers takes to counselling the victims of preadolescent skin problems, maybe?

I had thought about taking up the matter with the Dean, but that seemed a bit too earnest, and anyway, I thought I might leave him for a last resort.

You, dear editor, became the first on my list.

To say the least, my bag of grievances is a heavy one. The litany goes on and on....But most of my anguish, and that of my peers, focuses on the grading system. And there's the rub.

You see I always thought that by the time I got to Law School my predecessors would have seen the light and pushed ahead for a rational, scientific examination of the examinations.

We all should be so lucky!

Instead I find that under the marvelously ornate and strikingly traditional exterior of the Law Quad complex, is a marvelously old and strikingly traditional interior -- a bit like a sheep in sheep's clothing.

So I decided to speak up, found several students who agreed, and located a prof who thought we might

have something after all -- maybe there really was something wrong with Law School testing procedures.

Now, as any boob knows, recognizing the problem is also very traditional. (They say it comes with the ivy-covered walls.) It's finding the solutions that will really set a guy on his ear.

So enter analysis! The law reviews are filled with studies. Some study the hypothetical test question, some study the clinical system, some like the pass-fail, some study the studies.

Rumor has it that there was even a pass-fail grading experiment here last year. (Some say it was aborted one semester too late, but then it only ran one semester.)

And in fact, the Law School has a student-faculty committee already set up to venture into the general area of curriculum and grades -- it's called (whince!) the Academic Standards and Incentives Committee.

But as curious as I am, I decided to query a few law prof's on what they thought of the grading problem.

"Well," they countered sagely, "what do you think of the problem?"

I grumbled like a lawyer and stared back.

"Hm, it bears study," one finally admitted.

"Interesting area," another muttered.

"Not that again!" jumped a third.

Not satisfied with my survey of the Law School faculty, I masochistically called the University telephone operator.

"What do you think about Law School exams?" I asked.

"That's an unlisted number," she shot back, "but I can give you the phone number of the psychology department. Maybe they could help you?"



SIS!

[Sexism, needless to say, takes innumerable forms. In the writings of academics, however, it poses as insight. The following passage is extracted from an article by the Chairman of the City Planning Department of Columbia University, a lawyer and sociologist, who seems satisfied with relating the pat, one-cocktail executive plaint: that their wives are the insidious but mindless manipulators of family decisions. This time it is women who bear responsibility for the mass ex-urban trend of the past few decades and the decay of central cities. Not bad for the little women.]

...In the current world in which managerial know-how is a key, executives are essential to city growth, and one of the most most unfaltering influences on the executive (and therefore on the location of industry) has become the executive's wife. If she is clever -- and all of them are -- she won't settle for a suburban house and a TV set unless there's a downtown nearby. Climate, department stores, beauty parlors, servants and cooks, a bridge club, the prospects for the teenagers, bazaars and a few good friends may make the difference with this sphinx of the trade routes. "Money isn't everything," she has frequently whispered over the bread, cheese, and checkbook and the executive's decision has been made before he can say "I'll think it over." A study in depth of her motivations could yield one of the hidden secrets of industrial location.

Downtown is her escape from the boredom, her city's oasis, and the place where she can spend the day shopping and come back with nothing but a new can opener and be happy.

•from Charles Abrams, LL.B. "Downtown Decay and Revival", Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Feb. 1961.

[In case there is any doubt that academic conventional wisdom gets passed

down from teacher to student and so into cliched parlance, we append the following extract. Taken from a recent article in The New York Times Magazine by Roger Starr, executive director of the N.Y. Citizen's Housing and Planning Council, and head of the housing task force for the newly-formed state commission to investigate City government, it restates, six years later, almost perfectly intact, Abrams' initial theory of the manipulative executive wife. Either Starr was directly influenced by Abrams, or, more likely, the notion is just part of the broader male consensus that, while men work, their wives must continually be supplied with diversions. Read on:]



I suggest that the New York office boom collapsed because the decision on locating a corporate headquarters is a soft, not a hard decisionUltimately, the decision about the corporate headquarters may depend on the desire of the wife of the chief executive officer to wet her feet in the chilly waters of the New York swim, where she can aspire (after suitable apprenticeship, of course) to join the board of the world famous opera (not just the Peoria Symphony), to lunch in restaurants occasionally graced by Leonard Lyons and Mrs. Onassis, to be greeted by name at Elizabeth Arden's and to shop regularly at Saks Fifth Avenue and Van Cleef's....Something has happened to reduce the importance of these trivia...

Before anyone celebrates these changes as demonstrating the increasing seriousness of the wives of chief executive officers, he should remember that it is not Van Cleef and Arpels that suffers. Mrs. Mister [can you believe that!] probably buys her jewelry in their Palm Beach branch. It is rather the working force of New York City which loses....

••From Starr, "The Decline and Decline of New York," New York Times Magazine, Nov. 21, 1971, p. 62.

-- A.R. & J.J.S.

more DOWN


procreation and rearing of children within a family, is as old as the book of Genesis. *** This historic institution manifestly is more deeply founded than the asserted contemporary concept of marriage and societal interests for which petitioners contend." The Court distinguished Griswald v. Connecticut as standing for the proposition that once the state had a marriage relationship authorized it could not intrude on the inherent right of marital privacy. Loving v. Virginia, which struck down Virginia's anti-miscegenation statute, was distinguished because, "in common sense and in a constitutional sense, there is a clear distinction between a marital restriction based merely upon race and one based upon the fundamental difference in sex." Baker v. Nelson, 10/15/71, 40 L.W. 2221.

even more TUNA

incentive for pursuing a truly stimulating and meaningful education.

These are just some of the problems that could be corrected to the advantage of the entire law school. There are many possible solutions, some of which have been explored at length by students, faculty, and administrators. In our own discussions with faculty and administration we have found no hostility, and no intransigence, only an expression of interest, concern, and willingness to explore possible alternatives. The lack of change in the past seems to be the fault of the student body through our general apathy, our inability to organize and narrow the issues, and our failure to crystallize widespread support for a specific cause from the interminable rumblings of first year discontent. We are also afflicted with the segregation of the various first year sections from each other, imposing further difficulties in perceiving the range of problems and evaluating the basis of our support for affecting change.

It is our hope that within the next few weeks we can bring about a general consensus of law students on those issues we all feel are most critical,

Next 

page eight

and those alternatives we all feel would be most plausible and most productive. Any student who wishes to become involved in working for reform within the law school is encouraged to contact Rich Saslow at Res Gestae.

-- Rich Saslow

and more hmm...

And they did, dear editor, they really did.

It seems that outside these hallowed Law School walls, psychologists are deeply interested in the study of measuring academic skills. It's a big world they say.

They also say it takes a trained professional to design and administer a test that is both a valid and reliable instrument. They also add that it sometimes takes an expert to discover what the test really does measure.

Which has got me wondering if leaving the law school test to the teachers isn't about as zany as leaving the curriculum to the students. It just won't work.

Maybe the Law School could use the expertise of a few psychologists and sociologists to discover what we really do to ourselves in the classroom and during those exams.

So as an interim proposal -- I consider the millenium the ultimate solution -- why not invite some of the distinguished faculty from the rest of the University to take a look at us.

It can't hurt, and who knows, it might let in a breath of fresh air.

/s/ Ron Platner L'74

P.S. I have wondered for a long time if there were many other students or faculty members who felt like I do. If you find any, would you ask them to leave a note in your editorial offices, or give me a crank call at my home (769-2421)?

THE STONE MYSTIQUE

In the realm of politics the Kennedy name is surrounded by a certain mystique. The same thing has been true of debtor and creditor rights here at Michigan Law School. Frank Kennedy has long been considered one of the leading authorities in this field. Because Professor Kennedy is on sabbatical this year, the job of filling his more than ample shoes for the current semester has fallen upon Professor Bradford Stone.

Professor Stone is certainly no stranger to the University or the Law School. A native of Detroit, he graduated from LSA in 1951 with a B.A. in Political Science and three years later received his JD. After two years of service in the armed forces of the United States he traveled to England for a year to study international economics at the London School of Economics.

Upon his return to this country Professor Stone left the world of academia and entered private practice. He spent five and a half years with the Burroughs Corporation, where he dealt primarily with problems involving commercial transactions and debtor and creditor rights.

In 1963, Professor Stone joined the law faculty of Detroit College of Law, where he has specialized in the areas of commercial transactions and debtor and creditor rights. For the past six years he has also been teaching courses in business law at the U of M Business School. Now, after a 17 year absence, he has returned to these hallowed halls of Hutchins.

"It's a real thrill to be teaching here at my old alma mater. Coming here as an unknown quantity it took a little longer than usual for the class to get used to me, but I feel now that I've established a good rapport with the class. We've had

a lot of good discussions and they ask some excellent questions."

Professor Stone is a firm believer in giving the widest possible background while in law school. Stressing the importance of a command of legal principles, he commented that "sound theoretical training is practical training." Since no national body of law exists in the area of debtor and creditor rights, Professor Stone has heavily supplemented the discussion of general principles with an analysis of the practical manner in which one state, state M (for Michigan) has implemented some of these abstract ideas. In addition, he draws on his business experience for anecdotes which he feels are both illustrative and amusing. "They're a good class. When I tell stories they always laugh in the right places."

In addition to his teaching here, Professor Stone is teaching two courses at DCL. "I wish I had more time to spend here at Michigan. I enjoy talking to my students, but because I have to commute back and forth to Detroit I just don't have as much time as I would like."

Professor Stone has just completed a long paper on Product Recall and Consequential Damages. He is currently working on a volume of the Nutshell series dealing with commercial transactions which should be ready for publication in the spring. His other writings include co-authorship of two volumes, Commercial Transactions Under the UCC and Desk Reference of the UCC.

With regard to the future, Professor Stone plans to continue teaching indefinitely. "I really enjoy teaching. It gives me a lot of personal satisfaction."

-- R.B.G.

NOTICES, ANNOUNCEMENTS & ASIDES

FOREIGN STUDY FELLOWSHIPS MEETING (and information re working abroad)

will be held Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1971,
Hutchins Hall 116, at 4:15 P.M.

Sponsor: Student International Law
Society

Speaker: Mrs. Mary Broadley Gomes,
Assistant to Professor
Wm. Bishop, Jr.

This meeting is directed to all inter-
ested students, but particularly to
second-year Law students who will have
to apply in the early Fall of their
third year for such fellowships, and
who must develop research projects,
language, and other details well be-
fore that time.

Fellowship notice: please return all
files, bulletins, and books
to Mrs. Gomes (Legal Res.
973)

CAMPBELL COMPETITION

Competitors selected to advance to the
Campbell semi-final round are:

Mike Fayhee, Carl Chapman, Greg Stutz,
Robert Rowan, Ned Fisher, Herbert Sloan,
John Meredith, Bob Tait, Rich Silvestri,
Don Anderson, David Lang, Pam Shea.

Alternates:

Niel Ganulin, Cheryl Turk.

The matter of Epstein v. Johnson Chem-
ical Company will be heard again in
early February. At that time four
competitors will be selected to ad-
vance to the final argument at which
Justice Harry Blackmun of the U.S.
Supreme Court will preside.

-- Eugene Penn Nicholson
Campbell Chairman

PLACEMENT

The on-campus interviewing has been
in progress now for the last six weeks
and will end on December 8. In the
next three weeks there will be approxi-

The Ann Arbor News
Monday, November 8, 1971

OVERBURDENED JUDGE RIPS POOR GRAMMAR

Raleigh, N.C. (AP) --
The North Carolina Supreme Court says
lawyers could help ease the court's
record load of appeals by paying
more attention to grammar.

Justice Susie Sharp delivered the
admonition in ruling that a man con-
victed in [sic] a slaying must get
a new trial because of errors, in-
cluding a misplaced comma, in the
trial record.

"The volume [sic] of criminal appeals
today threatens the judicial machinery,"
Justice Sharp said, "Every meritless
appeal and every retrial adds its
weight to the overload."

"It is the taxpayer who is penalized
when solicitors, prosecutors and
defense counsel do not perform their
duties" to carefully read [sic] appeal
records.

[The Court can be thankful, at least,
that the Ann Arbor News doesn't print
the appellate briefs.

-- Jim Martin]

mately 100 more employers visiting the
Law School. So, if you haven't been
interviewing, there is still plenty
of time to meet with a large number
of employers.

In addition, it should be emphasized
that the Placement Office is also re-
ceiving many inquiries from employers
who are not visiting the campus. The
job notices are posted on the second-
floor bulletin board outside of the
Placement Office. At the present
time there are approximately 80 general
job opportunities posted for both
second and third year students and
24 judicial clerkships for third year
students. Before the academic year
is ended there will be several hundred
notices posted so this is always a
good way to discover opportunities
that might be of interest.

Dear RG:

Here is a poem which the ACLU received from a high-school student on the Bill of Rights. It may be of interest to your readers.

A few weeks ago
I got a book
from the library
that told about
the Bill of Rights.

I read the section
about freedom of speech
while I was waiting
to see the principal
because I had distributed
an "underground newspaper."

I read the section
about freedom of the press
after I was threatened
with suspension from school
if I wrote another article
for the local newspaper
without the approval
of the administration.

I read the section
about cruel and unusual punishment
the day I was kicked out of school
because of the length of my hair.

As I read the section
about the right
to petition for redress of grievances,
the T.V. showed films
of cops using clubs
to break demonstrators' heads.

I started the section
about unreasonable search and seizure
but after I had seen a newspaper article
about a law authorizing
police to enter houses
in certain cases
without warning the occupants,
I decided I had read enough,
so I closed the book
and took it back
to the library
where I put it
on a shelf marked:
FICTION

/s/ Dave Cahill

tonight

THE PROFESSIONALS



"HELL-FOR-
-LEATHER
ADVENTURE!"

—N.Y. TIMES

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FREE

BURT LANCASTER
LEE MARVIN ROBERT RYAN
RALPH BELLAMY
JACK PALANCE

with **CLAUDIA CARDINALE**
as Maria

7:30
9:30

Room 100

STAPH:

MARGINAL "ARGIE"'S MARGINAL COHORTS:

Marginal Mike Hall
Marginal Joe Serritella
Marginal Helen Forsyth
Marginal John Scott
Marginal Joel Newman
Marginal Brian Hays
Marginal Mike Slaughter
Virginal Limpy et spouse (?)

FROM BAD TO VERSE...

GRIDDIE GOODIE

What do you say about a season that died? Do you say that Michigan was better off winning 9 games and being ranked 3rd then winning their last 2 games and being ranked 5th? Do you say that maybe the Big Ten Winner shouldn't have to play the loser of the Stanford-San Jose State game? Maybe you say that the Griddie Goodie column -- the highlight of a rather drab journalistic fall semester -- is drawing to an end. Maybe you say Tom Nowinski and Joe Kimmel were the last 2 Griddie Goodie Guys of the week. Perhaps being Limpy is never having to say you're sorry. Or better yet being Mrs. Limpy is always being sorry. (What?!X?)

Next week will be the special GGBE -- Griddie Goodie Bowl Edition. It will emanate from Pasadena where our guest prognosticator will give the up to the minute Las Vegas odds -- as well as assorted other blitherings.

Mrs. Limpy wishes to protest the use of her name in the last RG -- she had nothing to do with the Griddie Goodie picks. It was nothing but a cheap editorial trick to put her name on the list of losers published. But alas no one ever accused the Res Gestae of having integrity -- except perhaps Mrs. Res Gestae.

As a preview of the winter semester B-Ball Blitherings -- let me point out that Maryland will trounce Marquette for the NCAA championship. Michigan will beat out Iowa, Purdue, Michigan State and Northwestern to lead the second division in the Big Ten. It should be remembered that while Michigan will get a 5 point advantage for home court, we lose 10 points for the worst major college coach in America. Chalk up another minus two for the worst cheerleaders.

Limp

IN THE GREAT FRUIT BOWL OF EXPERIENCE

In the Great Fruit Bowl of Experience, this Law School's a lacquered apple,
Picked from the Tree of Existence by someone afraid the sap'll
Corrode some perfection in the rationally ordered scheme of things
By permitting that apple its colors, tastes & ripenings.

To continue the conceit, we on the inside might be thought the seeds.
Our essence the replication of the place (although the shellacking impedes
Our prospects of Fertilization). On the other hand -- did you catch those lawyerly
terms?--

Perhaps the image is more precise if we picture ourselves as norms.

Such a self-conception seems humble -- but do not submit to despairs,
Since surrounding our jewel in the Fruit Bowl Universe are plums, avocados,
peaches & pears.

For those in need of consolation, and with you our ranks are rife,
Remember this thought: outside of Hutchins Hall, there still persists some life.

-- Ogden Schwartz
L'72